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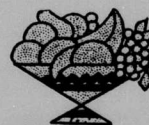
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 19, 1930

No. 33

COURT VICTORY FOR UNION

The case of McConville vs. Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, Local 226 of San Francisco, and officers of the Union, has resulted in complete victory for the Union and the judgment for non-suit rendered by the Superior Court has been upheld by the District Court of Appeal, finally disposing of the case. This case upholds the right of a local union to discipline members for violation of union rules and agreements entered into between the union and an association of employers.

The constitution of the Local Union provided: "No member of this organization shall solicit trade of any former employer, and no employee shall solicit the trade of any employer whatsoever."

The agreement between the Union and the Milk Dealers' Association provided: "No driver shall be permitted to solicit the trade of any former employer, or of any dairy whatsoever, and it is agreed that no bonus, percentage or commission shall be paid to or accepted by any driver to induce him to solicit trade."

McConville, the plaintiff, had been a member of the Union for fifteen years. He worked for the Dairy Delivery Company for thirteen years, up to October, 1925. He later went into business for himself. On December 10, 1926, he had two routes which he sold to the Cloverdale Creamery, payment therefore to be made on a gallonage basis as of May 10, 1927. It thus became to the interest of McConville to secure as many customers as possible while working as an employee of the Cloverdale Creamery. This furnished him the incentive to solicit customers from other dairies, including his former employer, the Dairy Delivery Company.

Upon a number of complaints he was brought before the Union on the charge of "soliciting," and after trial at which he appeared and defended himself he was convicted and fined \$10.00. Thereafter, on or about March 9, 1927, he was again convicted upon a similar charge, and it being a second offense he was ordered suspended for ninety days beginning March 23, 1927. McConville was discharged by the Cloverdale Creamery, and brought action for damages against the Union.

The grounds of complaint were: "(1) The trial was illegally held and the suspension of plaintiff illegally ordered in bad faith by the defendant Union as a part of a plan to remove him from the milk business in San Francisco. (2) The breach of a contract between the plaintiff and the Cloverdale Creamery brought about by threat of a strike made by the defendant Union in the enforcement of this illegal suspension."

At the trial before the Superior Court, the plaintiff's evidence failed to sustain his contentions, and a judgment of non-suit was rendered. McConville appealed to the District Court of Appeal, which has now sustained the judgment of the lower court.

The brief of Henry Heidelberg, attorney for the defendant Union summarizes the contentions of the Union, thus upheld by the appellate court:

"It appearing that McConville voluntarily joined the Union; that he took an oath to support its laws and agreements;

"That the law of the Union provides a penalty of suspension for second or repeated offenses;

"That the trial was conducted according to the procedure established by the Union and that such trial was fair;

"That the Cloverdale Creamery employed Mc-

Conville under contract and discharged him prior to its expiration;

"That any loss of wages was the result of this discharging of McConville by Cloverdale Creamery and is not properly a cause of action against these defendants;

"That McConville had the right to work as a non-union man during his suspension and that Cloverdale Creamery had the legal right to continue McConville in its employ;

"That no evidence was introduced in support of the other allegations of his complaint concerning alleged items of damage;

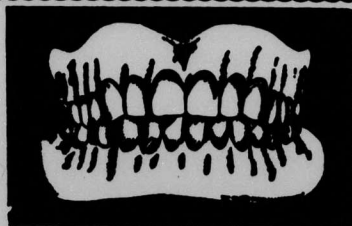
"That the individual defendants had no ill will or malice toward McConville and that each of them had little or nothing to do with his trial before the Union and joint executive council."

At the court trial it was shown on behalf of plaintiff that he lost through the suspension his Union wages amounting to \$182.50 a month, and also lost 150 gallons of business each day. The contract of sale provided that he was to get \$30.00 for each gallon he would have at the end of the five months, as the sale price for his routes. By being prevented from soliciting additional customers McConville claimed therefore a loss of profits from the business he had established. He claimed that the Union had induced the breach of the contract by the Cloverdale Creamery. As all of these losses were the consequences of the plaintiff's own deliberate violations of the union rules he had sworn to observe, they were deemed on the pleadings and the evidence to be no grounds upon which to base an action for damages.

STUDENTS ROUGHED IN STRIKE.

A score of college students, principally from Columbia University, forwarded a tart letter to city authorities because they were "roughed" by police when picketing struck garment shops. The strike sympathizers said:

"For college students who have heard phrases about the majesty and impartiality of the law it was a revelation to pickets the last three mornings in the children's dressmakers' strike. The amount of filthy abuse and manhandling that the picket line was subjected to by the police makes a mockery of any theoretical right to picket."



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TWO SHIPWRECKS ARE COMPARED.

The horrors of ship wreck and the difference between unorganized and union seamen are vividly pictured by Paul Scharrenberg, editor Seaman's Journal, in comparing the collision between the Pinthis and the Fairfax, in Atlantic waters, and the sinking of the Tahiti in the Pacific Ocean.

The Fairfax, owned by the Merchants' and Miners' line, was non-union. Forty-nine lives were lost in the collision and the crew were charged with all manner of incompetency.

When the Tahiti wirelessly for help there was no vessel within hundreds of miles, but the Norwegian freighter Penybryn and the Matson liner Ventura reached the doomed ship and rescued the passengers and crew, numbering 252 persons.

"The transfer was made to the Ventura without accident and just as though it were all the day's work," said Editor Scharrenberg. "Of course, there was a reason. The crews of the Tahiti and the Ventura are experienced seamen. The Tahiti had always been manned by members of the Seamen's Union of New Zealand and the Ventura crew was shipped in its entirety from the Pacific Coast branches of the American Seamen's Union. So, instead of hearing passengers' complaints about inefficiency, etc., the newspaper reading public were treated to a variety of tales, all in full agreement, however, of the splendid seaman-like conduct of both crews.

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CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Thirty-first Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, September 15, in Foresters' Hall, Marysville, by General Convention Chairman C. E. Ryneerson, Secretary State Board of Barber Examiners, who welcomed the delegates to Marysville on behalf of Organized Labor. Chairman Ryneerson then presented the following speakers, each of whom was presented with a Convention Badge:

Rev. Edward Freeland, pastor of St. John's Church of Marysville, who delivered the invocation.

Harry P. Beal, Marysville Merchants' Association, welcomed delegates to the city, and predicted a pleasant week for the delegates.

Chief of Police Dorell LaFortune then assured the delegates and visitors that nothing would come to mar the pleasures of Convention attendants.

Senator-elect W. P. Rich, on behalf of Mayor Chester A. Smith, welcomed the Convention to Marysville, assuring the delegates that the spirit of hospitality had permeated Marysville from Pioneer Days, and that nothing would be left undone to make everybody feel at home. He paid tribute to the labor movement and promised his support in the coming State Senate session.

Curtis E. Warren, principal of Marysville Union High School, a former member of organized labor, gave organized labor credit for most humanitarian laws on our statute books. His speech was interspersed with appropriate stories.

Chairman Ryneerson then presented the gavel to William P. Stanton, President of the California State Federation of Labor, who addressed the convention and thanked the General Chairman and Convention Committees. Rev. Freeland, Harry P. Beal, W. P. Rich and Curtis E. Warren for the warm welcome extended the Convention delegation.

President Stanton then touched on the unemployment situation and expressed the opinion that a shorter work-day or a shorter work-week, with some sort of compulsory insurance would eventually become necessary to remedy the evil of unemployment. He stressed the fact that everything that had been gained by Organized Labor had been gained by fighting for it.

President Stanton then called Convention to order for business at 10:45 o'clock.

The President announced that in accordance with the Constitution, he had appointed, prior to the convention the following Committee on Credentials:

F. D. Holshouser, Central Labor Council, Marysville.

Grace Stephens, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara;

J. C. Plummer, Teamsters No. 137, Marysville.

President Stanton announced the appointment of Committees as follows:

Constitution—H. F. Strother, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, San Francisco; James J. Doherty, Bakers No. 37, Los Angeles; J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters No. 162, San Mateo; Frank Woodward, Machinists No. 284, Oakland; James C. Coulter, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach.

Rules and Order of Business—Arthur Ferguson, Plumbers and Steamfitters No. 147, Sacramento; Al C. Beck, Cooks No. 468, Los Angeles; Geo. H. Hedrick, Central Labor Union, Watsonville; Wm. Burtz, Central Labor Council, Stockton; Marion Tabor, Central Labor Union, Marysville.

Reports of Officers—H. C. Fremming, Oil Workers No. 128, Long Beach; Robert M. Conley, Musicians No. 687, Santa Ana; Joseph Hoenig, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Albert J. Rogers, Bottlers No. 293, San Francisco; John T. Thorpe, Machinists No. 33, Sacramento.

Resolutions—John F. Dalton, Typographical No. 174, Los Angeles; C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen, San Francisco; Cal. J. Doggett, Printing Pressmen No.

24, San Francisco; William B. Stephens, Culinary Alliance No. 498, Santa Barbara; John C. Daly, Letter Carriers No. 214, San Francisco.

Legislation—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen No. 4, San Francisco; Frank S. Dunn, Boilermakers No. 92, Los Angeles; Ros Mannina, Barbers No. 252, San Jose; Joseph M. Casey, Teamsters No. 316, Modesto; Louis A. Francour, Waiters No. 30, San Francisco.

Grievances—George Durand, Carmen No. 192, Oakland; William Rhys, Labor Council, San Francisco; Edward H. Dowell, Moving Picture Operators No. 297, San Diego; Gus Becker, Bakers No. 24, San Francisco; I. N. Hylen, Sacramento River Fishermen, Pittsburg.

Labels and Boycotts—Anne Peterson, Garment Workers No. 125, Los Angeles; Roe H. Baker, Barbers No. 148, San Francisco; Viola Cox, Central Labor Council, Richmond; A. R. Gifford, Carpenters No. 158, Los Angeles; Louis Magidson, Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, San Francisco.

Label Investigation—W. G. Desepte, Grocery Clerks No. 648, San Francisco; Michael Neilson, Boot and Shoe Workers No. 324, Oakland; Wm. Lehr, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; Mae Stoneman, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; Geo. Graf, Cooks and Waiters No. 550, Bakersfield.

Thanks—Nellie Casey, Garment Workers No. 131, San Francisco; Lawrence J. Kelly, Stage Employees No. 577, San Bernardino; Mamie Huber, Women's Union Label League, No. 36, Los Angeles; J. F. Webber, Typographical No. 46, Sacramento; T. F. Murphy, Piledrivers No. 2375, San Pedro.

The appointments were confirmed by the Convention.

At this point Secretary Scharrenberg introduced Bunji Suzuki, President of the Federation of Labor of Japan, who is on his way back to Japan from a visit to European countries. Mr. Suzuki made a short speech.

Legislation to forbid "yellow dog" contracts requiring American citizens to be employed on all public works, preventing the use of injunctions in labor disputes and prohibiting the immigration of Filipino and Mexican laborers is expected to be the major program to be presented to the next Legislature by the California State Federation of Labor.

This seemed virtually certain as the resolutions committee went into session. The committee was nearly swamped with resolutions.

Election of officers was set for Friday. President William P. Stanton, San Francisco, announced he would not seek reelection, and this caused a rush of candidates, of whom A. W. Hock, Los Angeles, was regarded as having the lead.

Rumors of opposition to Paul Scharrenberg, secretary for nearly twenty years, were current, but his supporters said they had little foundation.

Santa Barbara appeared to have the edge on Modesto for the next convention.

A. W. Hoch, Los Angeles, Machinists' Union business representative, was elected president of the State Federation of Labor in annual convention. Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco, secretary-treasurer, was reelected.

Charles Childs, San Francisco, was elected delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Boston next October.

The culinary workers of San Francisco sponsored a resolution denouncing the eighteenth amendment as "futile and damaging to the welfare of the Nation." It was indorsed without a dissenting vote.

Another resolution was passed demanding the government employ union labor on the Boulder canyon dam.

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UNPRODUCTIVENESS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

By Robert Whitaker.

Is it necessary to provide for unproductive labor in order to protect the community against the mischiefs of unemployment?

This question is suggested by the "New Unemployment Cure advocated through the North American Newspaper Alliance, in the name of C. C. Conway, chairman of the board of the Continental Can Company. Incidentally it may be remarked that Conway and his company seem to be both particularly fond of alliteration.

What is more important is that "like Henry Ford," to quote John F. Sinclair, who reports Conway's program, Conway "next to war hates unemployment most." Both his hatred of war and his hatred of unemployment are greatly to the credit of this prominent business man, as is also his recognition of the fact, by naming them together, that war and unemployment have much in common. If we do not find a cure for unemployment we are going to look in vain for a cure for war. Whether wise or foolish, war will be the resort of nations of a commercial character when productive machinery is stalled at home and there are not sufficient foreign markets to go around. Goods must find an outlet as surely as water will find a way, and damming up productiveness, unless for purposes of wider distribution, can create catastrophes worse than a Mississippi flood.

But how does Mr. Conway propose to meet the evil of unemployment which he so justly regards as one of the most imperative social issues of our time? Direct quotation is limited, since the article is copyrighted, but, in brief, his suggestion is that during periods of depression the labor which cannot be used in productive processes for fear of further glutting the market might be drawn off profitably to the community as a whole by employing it, at a scale of wages low enough so as to avoid permanently depleting the labor market, in the work of cleaning up our cities and otherwise setting in order our national household. He says, truthfully enough, "One needs only to view American cities from a train window, the harbors from an incoming steamer, or the countryside from an automobile to be convinced of the need of such a program. Let every city clean up its alleys, water fronts and dumps; every county its roads, culverts and county buildings, and every state its highways, buildings, and bridges, etc."

The planning of this work, as Conway sees the program, should be under the control of some agency of the Federal government "such as the army, with its wealth of engineering and executive ability. Let the government co-operate with the cities, counties and states in this work." . . . "Such a program could be quickly set in motion, and would supplement the bigger plans which take more time to materialize."

Two things may be said in appreciation of this outline of relief for the present unemployment conditions in the United States. First, that it does not seek to minimize the facts in the interests of political defense, as the Federal administration has done to date. Second, that it faces with like frankness and common sense another situation not at all to our credit, the generally drab conditions in the approaches to our cities and even the superficial aspects of our country landscapes. There is an unpardonable negligence with respect to even the most moderate requirements of artistic and aesthetic sensitiveness at the point of scenic decency and order, not only in the South, where the sequences of the Civil War and the Reconstruction Period are yet in evidence, but even throughout commonwealths as diverse in situation and history as Massachusetts and California, where pride of ancestry on the one hand, and promotion acumen on the other hand would seem to be enough to arouse public interest against the all prevailing riot and

squalor so manifest in the environs of the cities and the immediate borders of country highways, or the outlying sections of small towns.

But there are also certain quite obvious difficulties which Conway does not discuss, or which Sinclair has passed by in his presentation of Conway's ideas. Who will pay the bills for these cleaning-up programs? How will the disemployed in various trades and service vocations adapt themselves to work of this kind, which must inevitably be more or less in the nature of garbage-gathering and ditch-digging labor? And finally, though this will have to be met immediately in putting such a program into effect, how will action be secured with promptness, or maintained with steadfastness, where so many politicians are involved as in this projected consent and co-operation of civic, country, state and federal administrations? If these are not insuperable difficulties they are at least obstacles which will prove to be of no small consequence if the public takes Conway's propositions seriously. And they will be much more formidable in fact than the brief statement above will make manifest to most of those who read it.

Fundamentally the more serious objection lies in the assumption on the part of such producers as Conway, Ford, and their like among the big business men of the day, that it is the obligation of governments, local and national, to make our commercial mechanism go, against the failures which inhere in its present monopolistic character. Business is to be allowed its present anarchy of "let-us-alone," and "every man for himself, devil take the hindmost," policy, so popular with our economic lords and masters in prosperous times, but whenever business is prostrate by reason of its own directional debauches, then government is to step in, always regardless of dividends for these bankrupt directors, of course, and make what salvage can be made in the general distress. The real object, it is obvious enough, of this seeming concern for the unemployed and for the small-business classes, is not really to save them so much as it is to prevent them from pushing for more fundamental remedies on what are easily dubbed "revolutionary" lines.

Why should any real productiveness that is concerned with the creation of goods of which the many are still deprived a reasonably full enjoyment make for unemployment or community distress? To ask that question is to indicate to anyone who knows anything worth while about economics that the solution is not with the profit-taking classes, but with the producers and consumers themselves. These must get together in a much more effective elimination of parasitic and superfluous intermediaries of any and every sort. All schemes for drawing off the creators of needed food supplies and other requisites of comfortable and wholesome living are untimely, to say the least, until everybody is decently supplied, in which event a larger supply of leisure for all the workers would seem to be the next step, rather than grinding toil on the part of those ordinarily employed in order to keep up profits for the holders of privilege, and emergency labors in unaccustomed and rigorous tasks under military direction.

Meanwhile, if we are going to resort to make-shift measures to keep industries going under monopolists who are proving themselves incapable of managing for the public welfare, why not draw off contingents of the industrial body and set them up under the most favorable auspices in lines of research and invention, instead of condemning those who are in no wise responsible for their disemployment to drudgeries which the parasitic classes would indignantly refuse?

Such experimental stations could be equipped by the government, and the wages paid out of public funds for a time, with the provision that royalties upon the discoveries and inventions which proved profitable would go to the public treasury, to be

used so far as necessary in continuing the service and extending it, and after that for the reduction of the public taxes.

It has been stated on good authority that many of the inventions credited even to the "wizard," Thomas A. Edison, were accomplished through the use of large numbers of young men who were set at the making of all manner of tentative experiments, many of them of an apparently hopeless and useless character. Give our Edisons and our Burbanks the services of a sufficient body of capable industrialists to draw off the surplus at any time when ordinary employment runs low, provide shops for them in which they may work out original ideas likely to be of general service, pay them moderately at public expense, as we pay soldiers in times when we are engaged in wholesale murder and destruction, and utilize the discoveries made for the gradual transference of social achievement to social ownership and control, and the results will go far to solve not only the immediate emergencies recurring so frequently under modern mismanagements of an individual character, but they will also demonstrate the most practicable ways of transition to a better industrial order.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

Dr. A. B. McGill has announced the arrival of twins, a boy and a girl, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lyle Slocum. Lyle is wearing a broad smile and receiving the hearty congratulations of his fellow workers on the Chronicle.

"300 members by January, 1931, in honor of James P. Olwell." The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society, having this motto in mind, has made a flying start toward its goal. Numerous inquiries have been received and many have been signed up to become members. Second Vice-President Theo. E. Popkin, of the Schwabacher-Frey Chapel, leads the membership committee, with nearly a dozen applications to his credit, and before the stated time promises twenty-five new members from his own efforts. Those desiring to join the society at its quarterly meeting to be held Sunday, October 12, should get in their applications now, so as to be able to be examined and passed in time. Remember, the initiation fee is only one-half until January, 1931. Write for further information to the secretary-treasurer, Albert Springer, Sr., 550 Baker street.

President Baker and Bert Sheridan are in attendance at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor at Marysville.

John B. Nary, whose death at Portland, Oregon, on Labor Day, was recently announced, was one of the real old pioneers of unionism on the Pacific Coast. Coming west at the time of the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, his name appears on the charter lists of unions from Montana to the coast. He was a charter member of Seattle Union, and was honored at the Seattle convention last summer by being presented on the platform as the only surviving member of Seattle's charter roll. That union was formed in 1883. Mr. Nary had spent the last few years in San Francisco, leaving for Portland about a year ago.

The regular meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, September 21, at the Labor Temple. All members are urgently requested to attend.

J. A. Rae, an old-timer, fell from a street car last Monday evening and was seriously injured.

E. H. Fonticella, proprietor member, of the California Press, passed away on September 15 after several months' illness. He was a member of the Typographical Union for many years. Burial was at Berkeley.

Dulfer Printing Co. and Shopping News Co. Notes

The employees of the Dulfer Printing Company and the San Francisco Shopping News Company held their annual joint outing last Sunday at Oak Grove Park, San Mateo County, with over 250 people enjoying the day's festivities. The members of the two typographical chapels were prominent in arranging the day's program and in taking part in the various events.

The big noise of the day was the annual ball game between the two rival teams, the Shopping News continuing their winning ways of previous contests by trouncing the Dulfer team in a hectic nine-inning battle, 8 to 4. H. C. Simcox was the batting star for the winners, while the Dulfer senior apprentice, Charlie Boot, scintillated in the field and at bat, collecting half the number of hits of his team. Earl Griffin essayed the role of relief

pitcher for the Dulfer stars, but too late to avert defeat.

At that, the umpiring of the game caused more comment than the game itself. According to the players, the only difference between Jesse James and the umpires was that the latter didn't have a horse, and the Dulfer team was unanimous in the opinion that as an umpire C. J. Ross is a good mailer. A. C. Hammond, formerly of the Shopping News Chapel, but now editor of the Willits News, also officiated, but had he known what he was in for he most likely would have remained in the peaceful environments of Willits rather than to try and please a bunch of baseball-playing printers. He finally relinquished his "pleasant" duties to give way to F. J. McCarthy, an ex-leaguer, whose quiet and efficient work had the effect of oil upon turbulent waters.

Ira E. Stuck was busy all day long showing his eleven-month-old daughter to the boys. Only a proud daddy can appreciate his feelings, so for Ira the day was a grand and glorious success.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Deficiency in height is inconvenient—if you happen to be a makeup. What with tall slug racks over forms and Bert Coleman's runtiness, Harry Crotty sees only one answer—Bert will have to sell his skates and buy stilts.

Old timers at the Chronicle will remember J. A. Nevramont, who used to run a slugcasting machine and later started for himself in the material supply racket. He seems to have ideas, for it was he who was called upon to make various pieces to order when the News moved into its new place, such as a table, a circular affair, for the editorial room, one for the proofroom, a machinist's bench and slug racks.

The order that coats and overalls must not be hung on the wall brought from Alfie Moore the wisecrack that with the skipper using a locker, too, a feller can't tell when it is wise to take "standing time."

With a nice new building and a nice new place to work, Balthasar suggested that all "unfair lists" be declared off. Everybody love everybody else! start anew, he urged, bury the hatchet. "Where will I bury it," demanded Adams, "in the other guy's head?"

Who's the joke on? Bell talked to Holm for days of the easy dough to be made on racing nags and when Holm, convinced, finally did bet on three skates that came out ahead Harvey was as surprised as Holm was tickled.

Cooper-Hewitt lights were put over the dump despite Donnelly's insistence that he could find plenty of work without bright lights.

They're saying Phil Scott, bonny son of the heather, is raising homing pigeons as Christmas presents for his friends this year.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Dr. A. B. McGill on Thursday morning, September 11, at the Children's Hospital brought into this world one set of twins—a boy, William Lyle, and girl, Joan Louise, to the Lyle Slocum home. Mother and children are doing excellent and "Pop," well, judging from the light step and wide grin, he is doing pretty well himself.

Traveling on a crowded ferry boat was unfortunate for W. (Professor) Groom, for on that crowded ferry boat were two members of the light-fingered gentry and they extracted from the hip pocket of the Professor's trousers his wallet containing about forty berries, his driver's license and other personal papers.

The little giant of the makeup of the sport pages in the person of "De" Demartini has just returned from an automobile tour of the Northwest. Yeah, he crossed the line and sampled some of the amber fluid. "De" says he had a most remarkable trip and covered all the side trips that a local travel bureau suggested.

Seen most any Sunday motoring along the highways of our fair State will be R. W. Waterson, P. R., for he recently turned-in his old crate for a brand new Nash 400 sedan.

Congratulations are in order! Andy Ward has taken unto himself a bride. Congratulations.

MAILER NOTES

By Leroy C. Smith

The next regular meeting of the union will be held Sunday, August 21st, at Labor Temple.

Boston was selected as the 1931 convention city. Boston received 120 votes, Winnipeg, 114 votes, and St. Petersburg, Fla., 2 votes. Upon motion of Winnipeg delegation the choice of Boston was made unanimous. The Houston convention voted down proposition to ban apprentices and to ban printers joining the I. T. U. for period of five years to relieve unemployment. The five day week was left to local unions to initiate. The executive council will lend all efforts in helping local unions that desire the five day week to obtain it. Proposition to submit to referendum vote a change in the constitution, making possible a change in the headquarters city was adopted. Among the important legislation adopted was proposition No. 50, by the laws committee. Section 9 of which reads: "In no case shall a member appeal to a civil court for redress until he has exhausted his rights of appeal under the laws of the I. T. U. Provided, any member who violates this section shall be liable for summary expulsion by the executive council."

Twenty Mailer delegates attended the I. T. U. Houston convention, five of whom were Progressives. But 15 M. T. D. U. delegates attended the I. T. U. convention. Owing, it is stated, to late arrival of delegates, the M. T. D. U. convention did not convene until Friday before the I. T. U. convention, adjourning the following day, Saturday. Evidently, for once in its life, the M. T. D. U. convention transacted business with "neatness and dispatch." As there were 18 delegates at the M. T. D. U. Seattle convention, and 15 only at its Houston convention, it would appear the M. T. D. U. is gradually but surely fading from the picture. The proceedings of the M. T. D. U. convention should be interesting, particularly the report of its secretary-treasurer. Judging from past audits, after defraying the expenses of its Houston convention, the "defense" and "other funds" must be sadly in need of replenishing. The past history of the M. T. D. U. being any criterion to go by, its going to take plenty of money to finance the M. T. D. U. But if the president-elect's lucid articles in Journal are any guide to go by, the re-financing of the M. T. D. U. should be no cause for any worry or concern on the part of the incoming officers of the M. T. D. U. After November 1, 1930, we may, possibly learn the true condition of the finances of the M. T. D. U. for we presume, naturally, that the incoming president of the M. T. D. U. will see that the secretary-treasurer complies with the law by publishing a monthly financial statement in the Journal, for, reform, like charity, should begin at home. When the president-elect takes office he will probably outline his policies for the clarifying of the Mailer atmosphere. We therefore respectfully call his attention to the law not having been complied with in the matter of the secretary-treasurer publishing any financial statement in the Journal since July, 1926, in case the matter might be overlooked. But logical to assume the loyal members of the M. T. D. U. would like to have an itemized statement of the expenditures of the money they are paying into the M. T. D. U. We judge so, for the president-elect, in his article in the September Journal, says: "What I propose to do . . . will prove to the separated ones that there are members who believe in 'all for one and one for all.'" Exactly!

Mr. Albert Emil Stroth and Miss Genevieve Marie O'Neil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred

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Francis O'Neil, were united in marriage on the 13th inst., at Star of the Sea Church, this city. Congratulations. * * * W. Lyle Slocum, the well-known Chronicle typo, was given a surprise making him one of the proudest and happiest Dads in California. Mrs. Slocum having recently given birth to twins—boy and girl. Hearty congratulations. * * * The La Voce de Popolo (Italian daily) has decreased its force, which makes it a one instead of a two-man job.

WAGE CUTTERS MAKE FLANK MOVE.

The Iron Age, a spokesman for the iron and steel industry, says "we are in for wage reductions" and that "the doctrine of the consuming power of high wages is losing ground."

This statement should be read in connection with the policy of employers who slyly reduce wages while proclaiming their belief in high wages.

The Iron Age statment is a hint to these employers and to "me-too" writers and so-called economists to drop the high-wave theory and harp on "the law of supply and demand."

This wretched philosophy for wage standards sets no limit to workers' pauperization, as is illustrated in the bituminous coal industry.

The editor does not attempt to prove that the theory of high wages is "losing ground." He seems, however, to be well aware that the high wage theory must be abandoned before his low-wage objective can be reached.

The public do not approve wage cuts. They understand that reduced buying power prolongs business depression. If wage cutters are successful among their unorganized workers it is necessary that the public be quietly led from the high-wage theory.

This sinister feature of the Iron Age position will not pass unnoticed by trade unionists who should intensify their educational campaign on the value of high wages.

It must be remembered that Iron Age speaks for the nation's largest unorganized, low-wage, long-hour industry.

The strategy of these wage cutters is to separate the general public from labor's high wage theory and thus have a free hand in lowering standards of helpless employees.

To talk of the "law of supply and demand" in an age of monopolies, mergers, combines and labor-displacing machinery would be amusing but for its magignant purpose.

These hardened exploiters would extend the boundaries of their economic control and industrial anarchy at the price of continued depression and general hardships.

POSTAL WORKER DROPS HINT.

The President should apply his efficiency ability to his cabinet members who are traveling in opposite directions, suggests Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Secretary of Labor Davis constantly drives home to private employers the need for reducing working hours as an aid to increasing employment and restoring business conditions.

"In sharp contrast," said Mr. Flaherty, "we find Postmaster General Brown instituting policies that are calculated to further upset troubled economic conditions. The Brown policy of refusing to fill vacancies has deprived thousands of postal wage earners of steady employment. The methods of his survey inspectors are all directed toward reducing the number of employees. To say that no regular postal employe has been thrown out of work as a result of these surveys is a misleading half truth. The fact is that thousands of substitutes will be deprived of work because of a curtailment in carrier service and the consequent displacement that follows.

"Instead of following the Davis advice the Postmaster General is doing the opposite. He tried unsuccessfully to increase the working hours of rural carriers and he succeeded, temporarily, in defeating the Kimball bill that would reduce hours on Saturdays for various groups of employees.

"President Hoover should insist on his cabinet members getting together on this vital question. If Mr. Davis is correct in his proposed remedies, it is reasonable to ask that they be applied in the Governments largest business establishment. On the other hand, if longer hours and fewer jobs—ruthless economies always at the expense of lowly subordinates—are the solution of our troubles, the Secretary of Labor should be so informed and told to forever hold his peace.

WOULD OUTLAW WAR CONTRACTS.

The International Bar Association, at its conference here, voted to recommend to the governments of the world as a rule of international law that contracts between residents of nations at war with each other should be dissolved at the outbreak of hostilities.

Certain contracts, however, would be exempt from the operation of this proposed international law.

The exceptions affect big business and international bankers who have agreements relating to the exploitation of mines, forests and land and the letting of immovables, or concessions, such as public utility contracts between individuals or companies on the one hand and States or other public authorities on the other.

She—Dear, the encyclopedia you bought is not reliable. I tried to find out why my biscuits didn't rise, and there was nothing about it at all.

He—Did you look under "yeast"?

She—No, I looked up "why."

A builder who was speaking in public for the first time said: "I am unaccustomed to public speaking. My proper place is on the scaffold."



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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1930

The tobacco trust's low-wage policy has been extended to tobacco growers who are paid 7½ and 9 cents a pound. This is less than the cost of production. Growers in one North Carolina county, together with business men, agreed to boycott all tobacco products until a fair price is paid. They advised growers to join the Co-operative Association and declared they will work less hours next year by reducing their acreage 25 per cent. Wage workers, under similar conditions, do likewise, but they run the risk of being enjoined for "interfering with interstate commerce."

United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana returns from Russia to say that Americans are "a bunch of suckers" for not recognizing the soviet regime in Russia. While the soviets plan to devastate democracy by whatever method works best, while the soviets make war on our labor movement, while the soviets employ convicts to produce cheap goods to throw into our markets, while the soviets make every kind of war of which they are just now capable and avow their determination to supplant free government with brutal communism, we are, it seems, "a bunch of suckers" for not facilitating their efforts. Happily it doesn't lie within the power of the emphatic Senator from Montana to change the situation which he rather inelegantly describes.

It will shock a great many good people to find that forgery is on the increase, that embezzlement is decreasing and that very few bootleggers are in jail. Crime is closely related to the type of society. The American Indian knew nothing of forgery, illicit distilling or automobile stealing. Following the relation of crime to its civilization, the expected is found—stealing of food is increasing enormously in those districts worst hit by destruction of crops by drought. An intelligent social effort along right lines would cure a great deal of crime. But of course we shall probably continue to go the longest way around the problem. A scientific examination of this subject would be of incalculable use in approaching the matter of a cure for crime, but it seems that is not probable. Politicians will never solve any sociological or psychiatric problems.

THE BREAD WE EAT

Bread is selling in Paris at an average price of 3.63 cents per pound, though made in part of wheat imported from the United States and Canada, while the price of bread in Washington, D. C., averages 8.9 cents per pound.

These are the latest developments in Congressman George Huddleston's tilt at the Bread Trust. A French consular agent learned of Huddleston's work, and sent him a table of the retail prices of bread in several European capitals.

These prices were given in cents per kilogram, and Huddleston himself turned them into cents per pound. A part of the list, based on Huddleston's calculations, is as follows:

	Per Pound
Paris	3.63 cents
London	3.94 cents
Rome	4.49 cents
Amsterdam	4.53 cents

In a letter to Huddleston, Ethelbert Stewart, chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said a week ago that the War Department makes about 16,500,000 pound loaves of bread each year, at a total cost for materials of 2.3 cents per loaf.

The figures the French consul gives from Paris, London, Rome and Amsterdam fit rather closely with this War Department experience, while the alibis of the baking combinations do not fit at all.

Huddleston has not been able to evoke a flicker of enthusiasm for a Bread Trust investigation in any branch of the executive administration. He presented his idea for the consumer to the Attorney General, the Federal Trade Commission and the Tariff Commission. All dodged the issue.

The Federal Trade Commission replied that the Congressman's questions and comments would be laid before the members when a quorum assembled.

The Attorney General's office reported no information on tap, and sent Huddleston a copy of the petition the department filed against the Ward Food Products Corporation in 1926, a mere trifle of four years ago.

Spokesmen for the baking combine are, of course, laying the high cost of bread to the high wages of bakers. Union bakers' wages at Kansas City, they say, have increased from \$16.53 per week in 1913 to \$38.99 a week in 1929. That, according to the combine, explains everything.

Fortunately, Huddleston has official figures, not yet ready for complete publication, which show that the labor cost of bread has increased less than 1 per cent since 1913, while according to the bakers' own alibi, the price of bread has increased 60 per cent.

Huddleston is noted for his persistency. Despite the apathy of officialdom, he is continuing his crusade and is gathering more and more information. Reports from several parts of the country show that the baking combine is getting uneasy.

The tussle has spread to Canada. The bakers of Toronto have "voluntarily" cut the price of bread 1 cent a loaf—which still leaves it 10 cents. But that is for a 24-ounce loaf, while in this country millions of consumers are paying the same price for a 16-ounce loaf.

The Bread Trust is trying to break into every section of California and if it succeeds we may expect little mercy from it. The safe thing to do is to continue to patronize union establishments and then the trust, which is non-union, will never have a chance.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Old line economists, as they are called, are in the picture again. They are proclaiming, with all the wisdom of the croaking frog on the half-sunk log, that wages must fall as commodity prices fall.

How wonderful it must be to have brains like that. How far above the mob these old bozos must feel, serene in the purity of their intellectual power, untouched by any hurly-burly contact with the living, moving world. Wages must come down as prices come down. "Now, ain't that sumpin'?" There ought to be some way by which men could be prevented from calling themselves economists when they are merely so many ancient shells in which a modicum of ossified brain cell rattles from side to side—but there isn't and so we have to draw our own distinctions.

* * *

If what these cloistered souls say were the truth it would mean that the modern mechanized world would shortly undo itself—that the more we make machinery do the less we get out of it. The only trouble with the dear old souls is that they have got the cart before the horse, or, putting it in more modern terms, they are in reverse. The modern system of production would eat itself up if their verdict were true. But it is not true. It is sheer rubbish. Machine production, if it accomplishes anything, cheapens the cost of production per unit. If that means anything at all it means that unit selling costs must come down and wages must go up. In addition to that hours of work must be decreased.

* * *

We are in our present trouble because the gap between national producing power and national buying power was too wide. Wages were too low and prices too high. Too much remained unconsumed. Falling commodity prices help to close that gap, help to move away the unconsumed pile, help to bring buying power within striking distance of consuming power. That narrows down somewhat the stream of certain profits, but it makes all profits, as a whole, more stable. And it makes commodities move more steadily, regularly, continuously. And now come the old line economists, jumping on this truth, trying to put the hand cradle back where the combination harvester is operating under motor power. But the hands of time will not turn back. Machinery will not give way.

* * *

All economists, before they can use the title, ought to have to spend months in shops, on railroads, on farms, in banks and in newspaper offices would—above all, perhaps, in newspaper offices. They would learn to relate facts to theories, or theories to facts. Those that could not should be discredited. One sure thing is that the twaddle of the old croaking economists ought to be worth something to union hating, reactionary employers and it is to be hoped that the bill is made good and stiff. Such highbrow wage-cutting advice ought to come high.

Consistent trade union policy requires a steady demand for the union label on the part of all members of unions. The member who fails in this particular is falling far short of loyalty to his organization and harming other men and their families.

The carpenter, the electrical worker, the machinist, molder and stove mounter and sheet metal worker, too, all have a label all ready for you.

WIT AT RANDOM

Mrs. Thomas—Why did you fall in love with me, Tom?

Thomas—So you've begun to wonder, too, eh?

Madge—So you were up before a sterner traffic judge than usual?

Marge—Yes, I had to smile at him three times before he dismissed the charge.

"That coat, sir, fits like a glove."

"So I can see! The sleeves completely cover my hands."—Tit-Bits.

Prisoner—I'm sorry, my lord, I took the money, but you know the more a man gets the more he wants.

Judge—Well, you are getting seven years! How much more do you want?—Ernst.

He needs a guardian. We see by the paper that Senator Fess was shocked to find a combination bottle opener and corkscrew in his room in a Southern hotel, and the item says he had to have someone explain what the thing was.—Sam Hill.

Pompous Manager—Jones, can you tell me why the clerks all call me "Appendix"?

Clerk—Well, sir, they say you are easily irritated and nobody knows what use you are.

Indignant Wife (to late arriving husband)—What does the clock say?

Husband—It shays "tick-tock," and doggies shay "bow-wow," and cows shay "moo-moo," and little pussy cats shay "meow-meow." Now are you satisfied?—Brockton Enterprise.

"I say," exclaimed a customer in a druggist's shop who thought he had been overcharged. "Have you any sense of humor?"

"I'm sorry," said the druggist, from force of habit, "I have not, but I have something just as good!"—Texas.

"Well, Tommy," asked the child's uncle, "are you in the football team at school?"

"Yes, uncle," returned the youth. "I've got a good position. I do all the aerial work."

"Aerial work!" he echoed. "What's that?"

"I blow up the footballs," was the reply.—Art Scott.

A schoolmaster caught a small boy scribbling on a slip of paper. It contained the words:

"Blow, blow, draw, blow draw, blow, blow."

"What's the meaning of all this?" the schoolmaster asked.

"Please, sir," the youngster replied, "it's the music for my mouf organ."

Two ancient cabbies were glaring at each other on a London street.

"Aw," said the one, "what yer lookin' at?"

"Nothing," replied the other.

"Yer gave me a nasty look," persisted the first.

"Why, now yer menshun it, you certainly 'ave got a nasty look," said the second, "but, so 'elp me, I never gave it ter yer."

"I suppose you have meats to suit every purse?" the customer inquired.

"Yes," replied the butcher, "I cater for everybody."

"What do you have for an empty purse?" asked the customer.

"In that case I generally give the cold shoulder," the butcher answered.—Answers.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—What are the employment standards urged by the United States Women's Bureau for women wage earners?

A.—They include the eight-hour day, Saturday half holiday, rest periods, clean, well aired, well lighted workrooms, guarded machinery and other safety precautions, adequate and sanitary service facilities, wages based on the job and not on sex.

Q.—Where are the headquarters of the United Textile Workers of America and what is the organization's organ?

A.—Headquarters, Bible House, New York, N. Y. Official organ, The Textile Worker.

Q.—Where did airship pilots recently strike?

A.—At Amsterdam, Holland. The strike tied up all air service of the Royal Dutch Air Line. The pilots demanded higher wages and better conditions.

PROPHETS CONFUSED.

"Experts, a year ago, were telling us that labor-saving machinery, mass production and an enlarged consumer demand were going to revolutionize the world and lift every one to a better state," says the Akron Beacon Journal.

"The soothsayers, prophets and planners are now not so sure," says this paper. "Even the master minds are perplexed and will need all their ingenuity to restore to the nation the safe and sane prosperity that was lost when it was persuaded to go upon the joy ride of over-production, super efficiency, giant mergers and labor-saving energies."

"In striving to enlarge or monopolize the so-called foreign market, which is in relation to 10 per cent to the total, the welfare of the 90 per cent home market has been neglected."

"More than ten billions of American capital have been invested in plants outside of the United States to forward the reach for a mythical foreign market. If these billions had been invested in factories and employment opportunities at home they would now be returning in a steady stream of profit to their owners and with the better return of assured jobs to the millions who need them."

Maid—The gent on the third floor wants to know if you can lend him a corkscrew.

Manager—Aye, certainly; tell him I'll be up wi' it masel dir-r-ectly."

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FOR THE
HOME

EASY TERMS

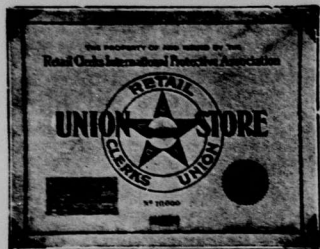
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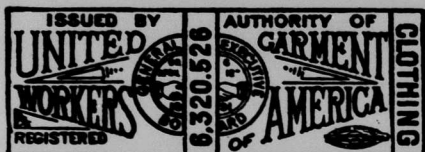


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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held September 12, 1930.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Roe H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—Delegates O'Connell and Dixon were excused; Delegate King appointed vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—From Commercial Telegraphers, Paul H. Jones; Post Office Laborers, F. Michal, vice Wm. Colbert. Delegates seated.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From Building Trades Council, inclosing copy of minutes. From Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, thanking Council for its endorsement as a candidate for Freeholder. From Central Labor Council of Vallejo, inclosing an editorial taken from the Vallejo Evening News expressing the sentiment of the press in that neighborhood with reference to the co-operation of the San Francisco Labor Council with reference to new work for Mare Island. From Senator Shortridge, relative to the construction of a submarine at Mare Island. From the Board of Supervisors, stating that the Airport Committee will hold a meeting Thursday evening, September 18, at 8 p. m.

Requests Complied With—From the Federated Trades and Labor Council of San Diego County, requesting this Council to write to the manager of

the Owl Drug Company of that city, asking that the remodeling on their building be done by union labor. From the Chicago Federation of Labor, requesting that we send a copy of the Congressional Record of Monday, May 19, containing House Joint Resolution No. 334, amending the Radio Act of 1927.

Resolutions Were Introduced By The Following Delegates—Wm. T. Bonsor, Theodore Johnson, T. C. Meagher, D. P. Haggerty, John O'Connor, Ed Vandeleur, W. R. Towne, G. Magnuson, George Cullen and C. Mull: Requesting this Council to call a conference of representatives of unions that have members working for the city and county of San Francisco, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps for their protection in the matter of Charter drafting, and that the Building Trades Council be requested to take similar action. On motion the resolutions were adopted.

Communication from the Columbus Federation of Labor, requesting the Council to support their request that the American Federation of Labor hold the 1931 convention in that city. On motion they were referred to the Delegate to the A. F. of L. convention.

Resolutions—Were introduced by Delegate West (Window Cleaners) requesting this Council to instruct its delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to work and vote for the establishment of an Independent Labor Party. Moved, that the resolutions be adopted; amendment, that the resolutions be laid on the table; amendment carried.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the compensation for the delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention be fixed at the sum of \$650.00; concurred in. Report adopted.

Reports of Unions—Bottlers-Nehi Bottling Company of Oakland has signed an agreement with Teamsters and Bottlers; Richmond Nehi Bottling Co. is unfair to both organizations; Hollywood Dry Ginger Ale still unfair.

Delegate Furuseth, addressed the Council on matters of general interest regarding the attitude of Congressman Free; and told of conditions confronting Californians, stating that Mexicans and Filipinos are doing the great majority of the laboring work.

Brother J. L. Kerchen spoke to the delegates and told of labor education at the Summer School; also told of the plans for Workers Education for the coming year.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the proposed Charter Amendment to grant to the Market Street Railway Company a twenty-five year franchise to operate the existing street car system of that company, which proposal was referred to this Committee for consideration and report. Committee presented arguments concurring in statement of the City Attorney and is of the opinion that, on the whole, the proposed amendment is even worse than its predecessor, and therefore should be as vigorously opposed as was charter amendment No. 24, two years ago. Committee therefore, recommends that the Council go on record.

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ord against the proposed charter amendment granting a franchise to the Market Street Railway Company, and that the Council assist in every way possible to defeat said proposal.

In the matter of Resolutions presented by Delegate Vandeleur of the Municipal Car Men's Union, endorsing the Charter Amendment sponsored by Supervisor Havenner, and providing for a permanent five cent street car fare on the Municipal Railway; your Committee believes with said representatives that such a measure, if approved by the voters, will prove a valuable asset to the people of this community. Accordingly Committee recommends that the Council endorse the said resolutions for a permanent five cent fare on our municipal railway. Report of Committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Committee on Election of Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention reports as follows: 146 votes cast—3 void; Delegate Granfield, 80; Roman, 49, and Turner, 14. The Chair declared Delegate Granfield elected to represent this Council at the Convention of the A. F. of L. to be held in Boston.

Receipts—\$479.52. **Expenses**—\$183.52.

Council adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Secretary, pro tem.

WHAT NEXT?

By running the great generators that furnish electric power to the world in an atmosphere of hydrogen gas, engineers of the future will be able to get 25 per cent higher capacities than in the largest machines now cooled by air. Small inclosed generators have already been run in the light inflammable gas, according to M. A. Savage, a member of the American group at the recent world power conference at Berlin. The experience obtained in these experiments has taught engineers how to apply the gas even to the largest power units.

FEDERATION BACKS HOSPITAL TAX RELIEF.

The California State Federation of Labor has voted unanimous support to Constitutional Amendment Number Six which will provide tax exemption for the non-profit hospitals, Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the federation, told G. W. Curtis, general chairman of the California Committee for Tax Exemption of the Non-Profit Hospitals. This measure will appear as Proposition Number 8 on the November 4 ballot.

"Your tax exemption measure was endorsed upon recommendation of our executive council, which had previously analyzed the pending proposition. The endorsement was by unanimous vote," stated Mr. Scharrenberg.

The analysis conducted by the labor council brought to light these very interesting facts with respect to the tax situation of the non-profit hospitals in California; forty-five States in the Union now grant tax relief to non-profit hospitals; sixty-four non-profit hospitals contributed more than two and one-half million dollars in free service last year; the burden of the annual tax fund must of necessity in a non-profit hospital be met by additional charges to each patient or by contributions from the community.

"The federation recommends Proposition Number 8 on the state ballot to Organized Labor as a means of promoting public welfare without working hardship upon any individual or community," declared Mr. Scharrenberg.

Paul Scharrenberg has also given his individual support to this measure for tax exemption for the non-profit hospitals by accepting an honorary chairmanship on the state-wide committee furthering this measure.

The butcher, the baker, the restaurant, the theater, the dance hall, the tailor must all employ union labor or organized labor must refuse to patronize them.

It is one thing to go shopping. It is quite another to go shopping intelligently. Remember this on your next shopping tour and demand the Union Label and union services.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Castro Theatre.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Royal Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traug Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17980—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.

Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Morahan, 765 Page.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3953 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 82—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Rosworth.

Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Wolf of the Butchers; Timothy S. Dwyer of the Molders; Louis C. Dunlap of the Cooks; Robert F. McErlane of the Asphalt Workers; Henry S. De Mousset of the Cooks; John Eck of the Butchers; Stephen J. Regan of the Butchers.

Last Tuesday evening John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, returned from the Convention of the International Teamsters' Union, held in Cincinnati, Ohio. He reports a most successful convention—the largest in point of attendance in the history of the organization and one that will result in many benefits to the membership in every part of the country. His only complaint is concerning the weather, which he says was excessively warm throughout the Middle West during the period of the gathering. He declares that it was a real relief to get back to San Francisco and feel the cooling influence of the fog that comes in each evening to cool the atmosphere and enable one to sleep no matter how warm the day may have been.

The number of labor people attending the convention of the California State Federation of Labor has made things rather quiet in local labor circles during the past week, but as a consequence next week should be considerably more lively.

The fight against the Modesto Milk Producers' Association is still on and being waged very successfully. The matter was brought to the attention of the State Federation of Labor at Marysville by American Federation of Labor Representative Joseph Casey and it is expected this will have the effect of greatly curtailing the sale of Modesto and Challenge Butter, both of which are products of this unfair organization.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council William A. Granfield was elected to represent the Council at the Boston Convention of the American Federation of Labor. He will leave the latter part of this month for a visit to the historic spot where the pilgrims landed.

An unusual record is reported by the state employment agencies for the month of July. Instead of the marked increase in the number of placements, as is customary, there were 195 less than in June, 9953 to 10,148. Compared with July of 1929, the decrease was 4,476, or 31 per cent. Last year (July) there were 14,429 positions found for the men and women out of work, as against the total of 9953 this July.

The result of the referendum held by the Machinists' lodges of the country during the month of July is announced from Washington headquarters. Proposition No. 1, providing that any member having been in good standing for 30 years and reached the age of 65, and who can no longer follow the trade, may be granted a card exempting him from further payment of dues and assessments, but not depriving him of active membership and the death benefit, provided by the grand lodge. This carried by a majority of more than 7,000. Proposition No. 2, relating to honorable retiring cards and their re-deposit, was carried by more than 8,000.

Willard Marble was telling some friends of the delights of roughing it in a mountain cabin. He orated on the wonderful highgear road going up from San Bernadino and gorgeousness of the valley with its trout streams and lovely lake. He was right in the middle of his glowing description when one of his practical listeners asked:

"Do you have stoves in your cabin?"

"Where do you think we cook?" demanded Marble, "on the mountain ranges?"—Millson.

LEGAL ADVICE NEEDED.

The five-day-a-week plan for the employees of the Board of Public Works, suggested by the Public Building and Lands Committee of the Supervisors and Carpenters and Joiners' Union, Local No. 483, was referred to City Attorney O'Toole for an opinion by Timothy A. Reardon, following a meeting of the board's employees.

At the meeting held to consider the proposition, Joseph T. Curley, attorney for the Civil Service Employees' Association, told the board the five-day week plan was a violation of the Civil Service act and the budget ordinance.

Pointing out that he had already obtained a \$21,000 judgment against the Board of Public Works in a similar case, Curley said any proposition that laid off employees guaranteed five and one-half days work a week by the budget ordinance and replace them with other men would be illegal.

Thomas Doyle of the Building Trades Council said his organization would hold a meeting Thursday night to consider the proposition and asked that no action be taken on it until after the meeting. Reardon in closing said that as long as the budget provided six days' salary for five and one-half days' work for his men, it was up to the Supervisors and the City Attorney to act before his department could institute the five-day-a-week plan.

OPPOSES OUT-OF-WORK DOLE.

Unemployment insurance alleviates immediate suffering, but it is not a fundamental remedy, said Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, in an oral statement.

The veteran statistician said unemployment insurance in England and Northern Ireland during 1928 amounted to \$206,214,215. "This," he said, "would have gone a long way toward stabilizing employment and toward tunneling the English Channel to France and toward housing the un-housed. Of the contributions to this fund, \$79,588,900 came from employers (based upon pay roll), \$70,225,400 from employees (deducted from wages) and \$59,901,000 from the government (general taxes).

"Nineteen countries of the world have unemployment insurance, which amounts to a dole," said Mr. Stewart. "About 45,000,000 workers are insured, and when idle they receive benefits in specified amounts and over specified periods of involuntary unemployment. In no country is the system really satisfactory; in no country does it solve any problem except that of immediate starvation or suffering among the unemployed. It gives work to nobody except the clerical force needed in its own administrative machinery. It is clumsy, expensive and ineffective."

The commissioner rejected the claim that the system reeks with abuses. He denied that the plan is abused, but bases his opposition on fundamental reasons.

"In some cases," said Mr. Stewart, "it has been found that a man out of work has received more money from various benefits that he would ordinarily draw as salary, but such cases are not general.

"It might be well for the United States to adopt an employment, not an unemployment, insurance, as it is evident that before long we shall have need of something to combat the problem.

"The dole has been greatly exaggerated by its opponents and praised too much by its defenders. It will not be tolerated in this country, directly, for years to come, if ever. Indirectly we are doing it now. But such remedies do not insure against a renewed attack."

Milt Fall had been fishing, but with bad luck. On his way home he entered a fish market and said to the dealer, "Harry, stand over there and throw me five of the biggest of those trout."

"Throw 'em? What for?" asked the dealer in amazement.

"I want to tell the family I caught 'em. I may be a poor fisherman, but I'm no liar."

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